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AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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Congress of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 29.

The principal speakers this day were Mr. Harper against the amendments, and Mr. Gallatin in favour of them. The former was up nearly three hours.

A little after three o'clock, the cry of *the question, the question*, being pretty general, the chairman divided the committee, when there appeared for Mr. Nicholas's amendment 48, and against it 52.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

It was moved that when the house should rise, the adjournment should be until ten o'clock to-morrow.

On this the house divided; ayes 36, noes 56.

The speaker then adjourned the house until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Harper's speech was a most violent philippic against France—which he accused of the most *herculean ambition*. He asserted that she was the aggressor in the present European war—that her maxim was, every where, to divide the people from their government—and by that division to conquer and destroy them. In the course of these remarks, he mentioned Spain, Holland, and Belgium, in terms far from respectful—and called the king of Spain, the humbled and vassal monarch.

In his enumeration of the resources of this country for carrying on a war, the necessity of an early declaration of which he strongly enforced, he stated the inhabitants of the United States to be 6,000,000.

The propriety of making a common cause with England, and entering into an alliance offensive and defensive with her, was also urged. Her fleets would then protect our commerce, and she would be enabled to recruit her armies and man her navies in the United States.

He laid it down as a certain position, that Spain would join France in her war against the United States—and then, after endeavouring to rouse the passions of the committee, he made an appeal to their cupidity, by holding out the temptations of possessing themselves of Louisiana, Florida, and even Mexico.

In his ardent zeal against every thing French—he insinuated, that French pensioners in that house, were paid by the produce of the spoliations of American commerce.—This part, however, we did not distinctly hear—but believe he implicated Mr. Munroe in the charge.

Mr. Gallatin, in an energetic and truly patriotic speech, regretted that European passions and politics had entered into their debates—he thought neither for our interest; and the more we freed ourselves from every connexion with them, the happier we should be.

He answered many objections that had been made in the course of debate, against the amendment—and insisted that that house as one branch of the government, had an undoubted right to give a decided opinion to the president on a subject involving no less than the question of war and peace—and that therefore the house should unequivocally declare the concession they meant to make to France, by removing the inequalities which subsisted between her and our other foreign relations.

As to the ambition of France, whatever influence it might have in the balance of power in Europe, it was not to be dreaded here, as we had no concern in the maintenance of that balance. That the greater part of the conquests of France were made previous to England's abandoning the cause of the war, namely, her interference in the internal affairs of the republic.

In speaking to the point of a French party and a British party, he said, that we ourselves furnished France with the information of their existence, and of the devotedness of some of our citizens to her cause—for our public prints teemed with such notices.

He wished, however, that all parties would unite in a firm and decided tone, to assure France and the nations of Europe that we shall no longer submit to injury and insult. And this was only to be effected by adopting the more conciliatory tone of the amendment—without which, if we went to war, it was to be feared, that we should enter on that terrible appeal a divided people.—Many other collateral subjects were introduced, which we cannot follow this able speaker in at present—on the whole he confined himself more closely to the question before the committee, than any other member who spoke on it.

Mr. Giles called the attention of the committee to some insinuations of corruption or misconduct which had been made by Mr. Harper, and seemed to apply to Mr. Munroe. His friendship for that gentleman, and his absence from this country, made it a duty on him to enquire of Mr. Harper, whether he meant the insinuations to imply our late ambassador to France; and if so, why he did not bring forward the proofs or documents on which they were founded,

Mr. Harper, in reply, admitted that he did mean to include Mr. Monroe in the charges alledged; and that he should hereafter bring forward his proofs.

From the Gazette of the United States of May 30.

NOTE.

The statement of Mr. Harper's speech in Markland and Carey's paper of yesterday, is perfectly false in all its parts. He said not one word to urge a common cause or an alliance with England, nor did he make the most distant insinuation that there were French pensioners in the house or out of it, much less of their being paid out of the spoliations.

Mr. Harper was so far from urging an early declaration of war, that he expressly declared his object to be the avoiding of war, which in his opinion was best to be done by negotiation, supported by measures of effectual defence.

His mention of Spain, Holland and Belgium was merely by way of warning and example to this country; and when he adverted to Mexico and the Floridas, it was to shew that France and her allies had too much to lose by war for her to think seriously of driving us into one.

☞ *Those printers who may copy the abovementioned statement into their papers, are requested to insert this also. They may be assured of its accuracy, as it has been seen and confirmed by Mr. Harper himself.*

LONDON, March 27.

Portman-Square, March 27, 1797.

It was my intention to have entered my protest on the journals of the House of Lords the day after I moved my Address to his majesty for peace, and for that purpose I went to the clerk's office, and to my utter surprise found that my address had never been entered upon the journals. Upon enquiry I was informed that lord Kenyon had taken it home with him. I wish at all events that the public should be in possession of my protest, and I hereby pledge myself to my country, and to the House of Lords, that I will this day, in my place, in that house, demand the fullest reparation for this insult, offered through me to the whole house, in this illegal and unprecedented manner.

PROTEST.

DISSENTIENT. First, Because seeing no means of salvation for this country but by an immediate, sincere and lasting peace, I think the address, which I moved March 23, 1797, calculated to produce that happy event, and that a refusal to carry that address to the throne, tends to a continuation of this cruel war which I hold to be certain and inevitable ruin.

Secondly, Because a secretary of state's moving that an address to his majesty on the 30th December, 1796, should be read, is a poor, weak and rude manner (to say no worse of it) of answering the arguments advanced in my address.

Thirdly, Because I believe that the arguments advanced by me, have never before been touched upon even in debate, and no attempt having been made to answer those arguments, the conclusion which the public must draw from it is, that they are pefectly unanswerable.

Fourthly, Because it was my sincere wish that the eyes of his majesty should be opened to the dangers with which he is surrounded, and that giving peace to his exhausted subjects, and restoring to them their rights, should be his own gracious act.

Fifthly, Because I have the highest authority for every sentiment respecting the "œconomy and reform of abuses," which I recommended; namely, his majesty's own words, in that most excellent and patriotic speech made at the close of the American war, and which I quoted in my reply.

Sixthly, Because whenever a nation is in the situation we are in at present, it requires the united energy and public spirit of the whole nation, to re establish its credit, and I am persuaded that energy and public spirit, are only to be obtained by the public possessing their ancient free constitution, which they so justly revere, and I maintain, that according to common law, which is common sense, and according to "the true spirit of the constitution," which is founded in wisdom, liberty and justice, the people in Great-Britain have a right, and ought to be fairly and equally represented in that, which, by its very name, is their house of parliament.

Seventhly, Because I hold the borough system, and every other system of corporation that has of late years crept into practice, to be directly contrary to the true spirit of the constitution, and big with the most alarming evils to king and people, and that to confer the honor of peerage on men who have no other merit than that of commanding boroughs, and performing ministerial jobs, degrades that high dignity, and takes away one of the greatest motives that actuates the human mind, the hope of reward by making it unworthy the acceptance of those men from whom it was intended—men who have rendered great and distinguished services to their country, by their valor, their talents, or their learning.

Eightly, Because I am desirous of making this public avowal of my principles—which nothing on earth shall make me alter, and which I learn from the acts and writings of our ancestors, who loved liberty and understood it.

Ninthly, Because I am resolved whenever I see danger, boldly and independently, to the full extent of my ability, to discharge my duty to my king and country.

OXFORD & MORTIMER.

BELFAST, March 27.

Oh, Ireland! Ireland! thy fatal hour approaches; it is time to nerve the arm and steel the heart; the cry of nature will no longer be stifled; upon their heads be the guilt who first pointed out the road to reform, and inculcated its necessity, till their own selfish ends were gained—but now, exposed, blasted, and undone, no longer able to misguide or disunite; who seem determined to light up one general conflagration through the land, and rather than yield to justice and reform, take their chance to perish in the flames.

Many a gallant heart must meet the stroke of death; many an aspiring head must be laid low; many a proud man must be humbled with the dust; many a widow, and many an orphan, must deplore their loss—but the great work of justice will proceed—and the same hand that guided America, France, and Holland, to freedom, will lead poor little Ireland through the boisterous night of civil war, to happiness and peace!

Irishmen! above all, be true and loyal to your country; and cursed be he amongst you who proves recreant! Death is a debt that one time must be paid. Who would not rather yield his life, with honor, for his country, than linger some few years of wretched slavery, and die disgraced?

DUBLIN, March 30.

The principal streets in the metropolis exhibit at present the most deplorable spectacle. Groupes of unfortunate artizens and manufacturers, thrown out of employ by the consequences of the war, and the late shock of public credit, crowd the public way, and with an importunate earnestness, which strongly indicates hunger and despair, implore the charity of the passengers. Such scenes are really shocking to look upon.

In the Irish house of commons, Mr. Grattan gave notice that he would bring on after the recess, a motion regarding the orders of government, and its proceedings against the north, and the system of coercion adopted by ministers.

NOTICE.

THE Clerk of the county of Dinwiddie has been requested to take with him to next Court, the minutes of the Court containing the recommendation of Magistrates at the time Mr. Jordan Rees and the subscriber were recommended. And the Gentlemen Magistrates of the said county, are hereby requested to give their attendance at Court on that day, to determine the right of seniority as to the said Rees and the subscriber:—Also, to proceed to the recommendation of sheriffs in compliance with the Act of Assembly, and the proceedings of last June Court. It is hoped that every Gentleman acting in the above capacity, will be pointed in giving his attendance; not only to do justice to the parties, but to secure that dignity to the record which it merits.

JOHN VEREL.

June 3, 1797. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from purchasing of William Meanley, of the county of Dinwiddie, any of the following Slaves, to wit, George, Hannah, Mima, Randol, Armistead, Pat, Cib, Nancy, Billy, Lurani, and Gerge; or from purchasing of the said William Meanley, any part of his stock of Cattle, or Horses; and all persons are hereby informed and notified, that I have purchased the said property, and that I have a bill of sale from the said William Meanley.

JOHN MEANLEY.

Dinwiddie, June 5, 1797. (6)

NOTICE,

On Saturday the 17th Instant, will be sold for ready Money,

A WHITE HORSE, and brown COW (late the property of Samuel Murdock) and made over in trust to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due for rent to William Harrison, as will fully appear by the said deed of trust—The sale will be made at the hour of twelve, before Mr. Duvall's Tavern.

ROBERT EVANS, Jun. Trustee.

Petersburg, June 4, 1797. (3)

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying in Amelia county, 21 miles above Petersburg, on Wintecomake creek, containing 400 or 500 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands to advantage, under good fences; a very good tobacco barn 50 feet long, and some negro houses—the quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco and every kind of grain that is common to be made in this part of the country. Possession may be had immediately, and the land will be shewed by Col. Vivion Brooking, who lives near the place, and inform the purchaser the terms, or apply to the subscriber.

HENRY T. BROOKING.

Brunswick county, May 2, 1797. (3m)

BOSTON, May 24.

From Portsmouth, May 22.

"The Alligator has arrived here, in 42 days from Liverpool—brings nothing new.'

☞ *Thus evaporates the story of the second embassy to England.*

Accounts from Lisbon, to April 11, inform, that admiral Jarvis's squadron, reinforced by five sail of the line from England, and the four Spanish prizes, had sailed from thence, in quest of the united Spanish and French Armada, which it was said had sailed from Cadiz for the Mediterranean. The united fleet, after being reinforced by the French squadron, amounted to about 80 sail of the line. The English fleet comprised only 24.

Admiral Vandeput, with his squadron, has arrived at Halifax, from the Barbey blockade.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The following genuine letter is from a gentleman of intelligence and veracity—its contents are highly interesting at this moment.

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated 3d of February.

Very soon after you wrote the elections of President and Vice-President were completed, they have excited in England, in France and in Holland, a degree of interest and attention, which proves the rising importance of the United States. The event has been expected with a degree of feeling, of trepidation, or ardent wishes in favor of one or the other candidate, which has afforded one more melancholy proof, of the profoundly rooted principle of animosity, which at this moment arms one half of the human race against the other. All the friends and partisans of ancient establishments, good or bad, throughout Europe, all the adherents of Great-Britain, all the people who have property yet left in their hands, all the peaceable, moderate and humane, and all the enemies to the present French administration, a motley mixture, whose sentiments one would imagine never to concur in any one point, agree in their wishes for one of the persons considered as candidates; while all the adherents to the present French government, all those who pant for revolutions, all those who are by anticipation, feeding upon the plunder of the present proprietors, all those who are fattening upon war, and raising fortunes upon the misery of nations, all the remaining enthusiasts for democracy, all who desire to see the United States at war with Britain, are equally zealous in favor of another. They seem on both sides to fancy, that the destiny not only of America, but of Europe, is in a manner, suspended upon the decision, and both have already indulged in the exultation of announcing that the choice has fallen upon him whom they respectfully favor.

The first object of our attention at this time, is the predicament in which we stand towards France. Nothing new has turned up, except rumours and reports propagated by the usual French mechanism, to operate upon the public opinion. Our American letters generally say, that the late conduct of the French government has not occasioned any alarm in the United States. I cannot say the same of the Americans in Europe; many of the friends of our government are frightened, and the impression produced upon our stocks is considerable. Every artifice of France is at work, and there is scarcely any thing operating to counteract it. In general the alarm is heightened by Americans themselves. I have in former letters, given you a statement of the interest and motives which concur to bias the minds of our countrymen now in Europe, and informed you, that Paris has long been the resort of many individuals, to whom the destruction of our government, and a civil war in the United States, are objects of desire and pursuit.

It cannot be too strenuously repeated, because the final event depends altogether upon this single point of fact. The French government have been led to believe that the people of the United States, have but a feeble attachment to their government, and will not support them in a contest with France. It is upon the idea of this internal weakness and division alone, that the French have hitherto ventured upon their late measures, and as, they are still flattered with the same hope, it is impossible to ascertain how far it will lead them. The event of the presidential election, as now announced, has exceedingly mortified them. Upon a train which they had so long been concerting and laying, they had founded, and been encouraged in the most sanguine expectation of settling the choice. The effect which they certainly did produce, that of throwing thirteen or fourteen votes into one scale, which, but from them, would have been in the other, and their approximation to success, has rather stimulated further exertions, than deterred them from repeating their experiment. Their ill success has provoked, without discouraging them, and they are assured, that by persevering and bearing harder upon us, they shall compel the American government to submit or succeed in overturning it. I speak not from simple conjecture, but from inferences confirmed by personal observation, and by intelligence tolerably direct.

They know perfectly well, that if the matter should be brought to an hostile issue, and the American people support the measures of their government, France must give up the contest. They know that France, by doing her worst, cannot essentially hurt us externally; as to her sending an army against us, they have not the most distant idea of it; and you may judge from the issue of their expedition against Ireland, in what a condition their naval power is. Ships it is indeed possible for them to build and rig; but sailors and marine officers they cannot make, and they have them not. This famous Irish expedition, besides all its preparatory expences, has cost them three ships of the line, three flutes, two frigates, two cutters, several transports, four or five thousand men, and a great deal of damage to all their vessels returned. From the first moment of their sailing, and the return of the last transport, every circumstance that has been related of them, or that they relate themselves, shews their total destitution of naval skill or experience. One would imagine from the accounts, that they had not on board the whole fleet, a man capable of managing a sail boat. The French papers still announce very pompously that great preparations are making for a second expedition, but the General Hoche is appointed to another command, and if they venture out with their fleet again, it will only be to meet with a more disastrous fate. As to their allies, Spain and Holland, nothing is to be expected from any concert of operations between them. The history of the late Dutch expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, affords two important incidents from which the conclusions are inevitable. That expedition was planned in concert with the French, and at three several stations on the passage they had engaged to furnish a reinforcement of troops, at every one of them they totally failed. On the very first appearance of the English squadron, the Dutch sailors almost unanimously stripped off their three coloured cockades, substituted the orange badges in their stead, rose upon their officers, and would not suffer the admiral to employ the sad resource of burning or injuring his ships, but compelled him to surrender them upat discretion, and seven eighths of them immediately entered into the British service. The same temper prevails among the seamen here in the Texel; and it is but a few days since, I heard a marine officer say, in answer to Gen. Rewbell, a brother of the French director, who was enquiring why their maritime exertions here were so feeble? "you know that almost all our sailors are against us."

What sort of harmony of operations at sea between France and Spain is to be anticipated, may be judged from the well known circumstance, that many of the Spanish ships are commanded by French emigrants, and when a Spanish squadron lately put into the harbour of Toulon, some of those officers were arrested, imprisoned, and with difficulty rescued by the Spanish admiral from the municipal administration of the place.

In this country, the conviction, as far as I can judge, is universal, that they have much to loose and nothing to gain, by a difference with the United States Our commerce and our payments are almost the only resources, the enjoyment of which is yet left them. In my conversations with their merchants, and even with members of their government, they freely acknowledge this, though they as freely say, they fear that they should be forced to follow whatever France should dictate to them, and this is unquestionably true. An intelligent and considerable merchant of Rotterdam told me, a few days ago, that he was glad the French government had determined to intercept our trade with England, because it would essentially injure Great-Britain, and must be excused by reasons of state. I asked him, what he thought would be the consequence of an embargo of six months laid by the American government? "It would bring us all," said he, "English, French and ourselves to your terms, but the American government cannot carry it through."

May 29.

Ramsay's Waterford Chronicle of April 4, contains the following:—"Thursday morning arrived at Cork, the American brig Fusileer, from Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire. On the 26th instant, was boarded by a French privateer about 40 leagues west of Cape Clear, and the captain ordered on board with his papers, but the sea running high he at first declined going, on which the privateer's people threatened to fire into him, which forced him to comply, and on returning to his own vessel, the boat being very small, upset, and the master, Captain Moses Titcomb, with two seamen, Edward Dearing and William Stephens, were drowned, the privateer then bore away, without endeavouring to assist them, and the Fusileer in vain attempted it.

The defeat of Prince Charles comes various ways—a letter from Waterford received in this city on Friday, dated April 12, mentions it, and that Vienna was in a consternation in consequence of it—our late arrival from Bourdeaux also mentions it.—Commotions in Ireland increase.

CHARLESTON, May 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated the 13th instant.

The reports of a cession of the Floridas and Louisiana by the king of Spain to France, in exchange for the Spanish part of St. Domingo, before ceded by treaty, are unfounded.

A proposition to this effect, was certainly made by Spain, before her declaration of war against Great Britain, and in order to prevent that event; but immediately after the declaration of war by Spain, an order was sent to the Spanish minister at Paris, to retract it, and you may rely upon it, that it will not take place.

There are serious expectations of an attack on this port by the British; it is looked for from the Bahamas, where there is said, to be a force collecting for the purpose. The fort of St. John's has been given up and the forces drawn in here; every preparation is made for its defence, which will be made bravely and resolutely. There are a number of Frenchmen and Americans here, who will set the Spaniards no bad example.

It is a matter of great surprise, that when almost all the northern ports are thronged with idle vessels a number are not dispatched for this port.

Very little more than one third of our last crop, is said to have been exported; large vessels have been, and are still much wanted here, freights have rarely been higher than they are at present, viz. from five pounds ten shillings to six pounds per ton, to different parts of Europe.

May 27.

A memoir on the French revolution, by the celebrated Neckar, is announced for publication by Maret, bookseller at Paris; it was printed at Auvergne, in 4 vols. octavo.—the price only 7 livres 4 sols.

Mrs. Neckar has published a work upon divorce, and her daughter, the wife of the former Swedish ambassador De Stael, has published a work on *the passions*—both of which are extremely popular at Paris.

WINCHESTER, May 26.

In consequence of a mistake in the district court record, relative to Ross Norman, a free negro, condemned to suffer death at the last April term, for a rape, his execution must be postponed until after the term to be holden here in October next—the record says, he shall be executed on Friday the 6th of June, whereas the 6th of June happens on a Tuesday.

NORFOLK, June 3.

"Our correspondent P de S——sees no reason to believe Mr. Pitt would voluntarily resign his office, or the majority of the people require him so to do. The monied men who have supported him, and the commercial men whose confidence he has, cannot, at this crisis, consistently withdraw their favour and protection—No charge against Mr. Pitt of imbecility, no accusation of misappropriation of treasure, misapplication of force, or want of energy in their several distributions, has been demonstrated by his opponents, at least not since the present complexion of the government of France was assumed & prior to that period, human wisdom was ineffectual in averting the gathering storm, or guarding against its violence. Instead of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, who, and what party of men could be chosen to actually remedy the distresses of their country?—We may venture to assert none could be chosen: for at this moment peace with France could not be made but by surrendering all she has lost and relinquishing all she has won. It would be absurd to suppose that such conditions could be acquiesced in by any set of men, and less will not satisfy France; for her pursuit is, to acquire more.

"Circumstanced as we see those nations who feel her scourge, and others whom she threatens with her iron hand of oppression, what does reason point out to us in judging of future events concerning them? Is it going too far to imagine that war will not cease but by the accomplishment of, either the annihilation of all the German Potentates with the downfall of the monarchies of Denmark, Sweden, and Great-Britain—or—by these powers co-operating and reducing France to its former boundary without restoring its foreign possessions? If the first change of system should take place, the monarchy of Spain and that of Portugal must also be overthrown, and with all Italy be subjugated. The power of France thus established in Europe would quickly spread itself to the western world, and the opposition of the United States of America would be like holding a feather to a whirlwind, or a straw to a swift stream!!!

The resistance of the British and German troops by land has been ineffectually opposed to their irresistable enemy; but now, almost every power in Europe is convinced of the necessity of acting in concert against this common foe of mankind—for act they must. Therefore, the second supposition as a cause of peace, may come to pass, and not the first. Happy had it been if a general coalition had taken place at the commencement of power in the French Directory; but the envious desires of some nations to have their neighbours prosperity diminished, and their own enlarged, incited them to neutrality, and prevented them judiciously reflecting on the consequences which French victories might bring home to their own doors. Happy would it have been for America if she also had taken a decisive part some months ago; much property might have been saved, and much acquired. By co operating with the British in the West Indies, the whole of the French islands would have been reduced, and she would have atchieved part of that territory, which thus divided between the two nations would have debarred the French of great convenience in case of their future hostile intentions towards her, and thus would she have shared the crust for which the curs of England and France have been continually snarling.—What more might not have been done on the Spanish main by her private ships of war in junction with the British? Honor and profit might have been reaped, and it would have been better to have begun the war then, than to be forced to do so soon: May it be averted! but it seems impossible, because Spain cannot assist France, and France injure America, but Spain must be an enemy to the latter: America can't resent the injuries done by France, and not interfere with the interest of Spain. Therefore if America checks the just resentment of her spirit, and makes show of acting on the defensive only, she subjects herself to the pillage and plunder of all parties more than ever. But the British will not bear with this indecisive conduct, they will look for a decisive part to be taken offensively on one side or the other; and the day seems fast approaching on which, for each others safety they must join. It is high time they did—they should have done so before, for America has received a blow directed to the main artery of her health, and to suffer a repetition would destroy the fibres of her elasticity. Should the French be (which God forbid) successful this campaign in Europe, America will need a second to enable her to enter into and support a contest so dangerous as may be expected.

This campaign? Good God! what horrors open upon this reflection! The affections of the heart are wounded, and the soul shudders at the calamities that must attend it."

LIBRARY SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS of the said SOCIETY, are hereby notified, that their next Semi annual Meeting, will be at Brewer's Tavern, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

DUNCAN ROSE, Treasurer.

Petersburg, June 5, 1797

MR. TURNBULL respectfully informs the Public of Petersburg and its Vicinity, and all others who have favoured him with their Subscriptions, that he has nearly completed the Sum adequate to publishing his POEMS, according to the conditions specified.—He will, therefore, put his Poems to the Press immediately, and hereby requests those who intend becoming Subscribers, to give their Names in at the Printing-Office, Petersburg.

June 5, 1797.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A MIDDLE aged Man, as an assistant in a Store; a good recommendation can be had, and has been regularly brought up to mercantile business.—A line left at the Printing Office will be attended to, by A. B.

Petersburg, June 5, 1797. (2)

I WISH to sell 4666 2-3 Acres of MILITARY LAND in one survey, on the waters of the MIAMI, North-West Territory.—Application to the subscriber will be attended to—also several valuable LOTS of LAND on the South-side of Washington street, in the Town of Petersburg.

ERASMUS GILL.

May 24, 1797. (tf).

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Lunenburg county, the 25th day of February 1797, A BAY HORSE, 4 feet 8 inches high, had on a bell when he came to my plantation, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings.

WILLIAM WEBB.

May 27, 1797.

INTENDING to Europe for a few months, to return in the spring—I leave Mr. WILLIAM MAITLAND my Attorney.

GEORGE WILSON.

Petersburg, May 23, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April 6.

Several Spanish privateers are said to be now hovering about the coast at the North side of the island, and to have last week chased a ship into port and Montego Bay.

His majesty's schooner Fortune, lieutenant Treslawny, tender to the Magicienne, arrived at Port Royal yesterday, with the Spanish brigs St. Arrivado, and N. S. Del Carmen. They are prizes to his majesty's ships Regulus and Megicienne, and the tender, were from the Caraccas, bound to Bilboa, with coffee, cotton, indigo and cocoa.

Two schooners privateers were seen by captain Thurston, about five leagues N. E. of Morant Point.

Some of the French prints, persist in asserting the existence of a very serious insurrection in South-America, and that the Viceroy of Mexico has fled to La Vera Cruiz. The revolt is said to have taken a form and consistency totally dissimilar to all former attempts, the insurgents having collected upwards of forty thousand head of cattle, and moving under the guidance of plans so regularly laid, that experienced Europeans are evidently the directors.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

The commissioners appointed under the treaty with Great-Britain, proceeded on Thursday last, to choose the fifth commissioner by ballot and the votes being between Mr. Ames and Mr. Guillemard, the latter was chosen.

Capt. Moore, of the ship General Washington, arrived at this port from Madeira, left there, April 25, the ship Eagle, Bates, of Philadelphia, loading for Cadiz, and the ship Portsmouth, Monk, to sail next day for this port. Capt. Moore, on the 26th April, fell in with a British fleet of 4 ships of the line and 2 frigates, one of which the Revolutionnaire, boarded him. The officer treated Capt. M. with the greatest politeness. This fleet was under the orders of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour; and the officer who boarded Capt. W. informed him that another squadron under Admiral Nelson, was cruising off the Western Islands, for the protection of the British and the American commerce; and that they had re-captured a number of the vessels of the latter from the French.

NORFOLK, June 5.

This morning arrived the schooner Phœbe, Capt. Frazer, 12 days from Cape Nichola Mole—left there the 25th May, in company with 23 sail of Americans, under convoy of the British armed brig Jason, of 14 guns.

Among them Captain Frazer remembers the ship Goddess of Plenty, Churnsides, for Philadelphia.

Ship Industry, ——, for ditto. Brig Fly, Hubbard, for ditto. Ditto Eliza, Connor, for ditto Schooner Nancy, ——, for ditto. Ditto George, ——, for Baltimore. Ditto Patriot, —— —, for ditto. Ditto Renwick, ——, for New-York.

The above American fleet gave the brig Jason £. 1000 sterling to convoy them as far as lat. 28

The following were to sail with the next convoy from Jeremie.

Ships Hope, and —— —, for Norwich, Connecticut. Brig Amelia, Houston, and schooner Betsey, Herman, for Philadelphia. Schooner Trent, Donaldson, for Baltimore.

The brig Nonpareil, Ober, from Norfolk, arrived at the Mole on the 16th May, and was waiting for a convoy up the Bight.

The schooner Chloe-Ann, Fitzhugh, arrived from Norfolk on same day—sailed for Jamaica on the 24th, under convoy of the Bonetta sloop of war.

The brig Ann Pennock, Merchant, had arrived and sailed on the 17th for Jamaica, under convoy of two frigates.

The schooner Nancy, Owens, had arrived at Jeremie, from Norfolk, and was waiting for a convoy to St. Thomas's.

PETERSBURG, *June 9.*

By the last Philadelphia papers, Congress were still occupied in the discussion of the reported answer to the President's speech. Mr. Dayton, the Speaker, proposed the following amedment, to strike out the words after "peace" in the 8th line in the 6th paragraph to the word "nation" and to insert, "We therefore receive, with the utmost satisfaction, your information, that a fresh attempt at negotiation will be instituted, and we cherish the hope that a mutual spirit of conciliation and disposition on the part of the United States to place France on grounds as favorable as other countries in their relation and connection with us, will produce an accommodation compatible with the engagements, rights, duties and honor of our nation."

The motion of Mr. Dayton's was carried on the 31st ult. there being for it 52, against it 47.

A Bill is before the Senate, prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition.

From CAREY & MARKLAND's Daily Advertiser, of the 31st ult.

Mr. HARPER's SPEECH.

Two of our brother editors of last evening have come forward to inform the public, that the brief statement which we gave on Monday evening, of Mr. Harper's speech of that day, was *perfectly false in all its parts.*

One of these, Peter Porcupine, being himself a man of little ceremony, we shall instantly dismiss with a figure of his own rhetoric, and therefore give him the "LIE DIRECT."

To the gentle editor of the Gazette of the United States, we shall, however, use more decorum.

This gentleman has, indeed, sheltered himself behind that battering ram (*war* is the order of the day) Mr. Harper. Let him, however, be covered by whatever name he may think proper to assume, his assertions are not the less untrue. And on recurring to that statement we feel no disposition to retract an iota of it. One part, we allow, might admit of *modification*, namely, where Mr. Harper is made to say that there were French pensioners in the house of representatives. If that gentleman wishes to give a greater latitude to the word *here*, than the walls of that house, he may, for aught we care, extend his charge over the whole surface of the United States, but even that will not radically vitiate our report.

We might make an appeal to the recollection of every man who heard Mr. H. deliver his *eloquent, glowing*, and *truly patriotic speech*, for the verity of our flatement; but a better and surer test we are willing to abide by, and let the public judge between us—namely, the short hand notes of the reporters for the three morning papers. These will, by all unprejudiced persons, be considered as better authority than any *manufactured* speech which may hereafter appear in that sink of corruption *Porcupine's Gazette.*

Defeat of the Austrians.

By the British Carteret Packet, arrived at New-York in 40 days from Falmouth, London advices have been received to the 12th of April, which are detailed in a New York paper of the first instant, received by yesterday's mail. The New-York paper contains official accounts from Buonaparte of the total defeat of the Emperor's army in Italy, commanded by Prince Charles, after an obstinate and desperate conflict, which lasted five days, leaving the French General to take quiet possession of the important post of Villach in Corinthia, about 60 leagues distance from Vienna, and the Archduke, in his endeavour to retrieve the fate of the battle, narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the French, some of the French troops having seized his horse's bridle, but he was soon after rescued—he is said to have been wounded. On the intelligence of this disaster reaching Vienna, that city was thrown into the utmost consternation, and, in the moment of alarm, many of the inhabitants proceeded to pack up their property, for the purpose of removing to a place of greater security.

The London accounts state—"The Archduke, it is true, has not been defeated in any general engagement, but his royal highness has, notwithstanding, been completely routed in every direction, at different periods; and the precipitation with which his whole force is now flying before the enemy, leaves little doubt of the entire discomfiture of the whole of his plans; especially when it is considered that his retreat is the obvious result of the following melancholy loss, if we are to credit the statement already come to hand: 13,640 men, including nine Generals, one Colonel, and several officers of inferior rank, made PRISONERS, exclusive of those who were taken at the battle of Travis (*at which place were taken a vast number of prisoners, among whom are three Generals*) 30 000 rations of bread, 40 pieces of cannon, 400 baggage waggons, eight standards, immense quantities of provisions, warlike stores, magazines, &c. and the quicksilver mines, of which, it is said, two millions are in prepared ore The ports and towns which the imperialists have been forced to surrender to the French appear to be numerous.—The Hamburgh mail states, that in the action between Botzer and Trieste, the Austrians lost 14,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, together with 30 guns, and all their camp equippage."

Mr. Hammond, the gentleman charged with the important mission to the Court of Vienna, of negotiating in concert with that Court for peace with France, left London on the 11th of April. This mission is said to be in consequence of very flattering propositions from the French to the Emperor, to induce him to make a separate peace, but which he rejected unless Great Britain was included in the negotiation. These propositions were made to the Emperor, before the late successes of Buonaparte—Whether the Emperor will adhere to his resolution of not treating separately, or whether the French will make the same propositions to him after Mr. Hammond's arrival at Vienna, will hereafter be determined. Indeed it is not improbable but that Mr. Hammond's mission was in consequence of a belief that the Emperor would be compelled to make peace.

Mr. Pitt had written to the Bank Directors that he had declined to contract for the new loan for some days, until he saw what was likely to be the turn of events now pending. In consequence of this communication funds rose between 2 and 3 per cent.

Mr. Pitt in the British House of Commons on the 10th of April, in opposition to a motion for a renewal of negotiations for peace with the French Republic, made the following objections:

"That the disposition of Ministers for Peace exceeded any recommendation expressed in the motion; that in consequence of the communication lately received from the Court of Vienna, of the proposals made by France for a separate negotiation, and of the rejection of them by the Emperor, steps had been taken to use that opportunity for setting on foot a joint negotiation; and that his Majesty's Ministers had determined immediately to send a confidential person to Vienna, with such instructions as they thought suitable to the present circumstances of Europe, and to the wish of obtaining for it a secure and equitable peace."

In answer to Mr. Fox's observations, Mr. Pitt repeated—"That he could not see how far the purpose, which was evidently and equally in the view of all parties, was to be accelerated by the present motion. He had fully explained that the purpose of Mr. Hammond's mission to Vienna was, "to adopt the means most likely to bring about a pacification, in concert with his majesty's ally." The object of both parties was the same, and the important events which had lately taken place rendered it more necessary than ever that they should act in concert. This step was resolved upon as soon as ministers were informed of the magnanimous resolution of the Emperor not to make a peace but in concert with Great-Britain. This had been contradicted, because the fact had not been used in argument when the Emperor's loan was debated. It was omitted by him, but not undesignedly. He chose to leave the question on its own ground, after he had stated, that, in every possible view of the circumstances, the Emperor was entitled to our aid. The advices which had since been received were certainly of an unfortunate tenor; the real extent of the business was not however as yet known. He did not act upon those advices, though he should certainly combine them with his other view of the proceeding."

PUBLIC VENDUE:

To be sold on Friday, the 16th Inst.

Upon a Credit of Six Months, the Purchasers giving Bonds with approved Security, residing in Town;

Two Valuable SLAVES,

Shoemakers by Trade.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, June 9, 1797.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have just received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

On the 14th day of June, will be rented to the highest bidder on the premises, until New-Year's day,

THAT valuable GRIST MILL in Prince George county, formerly the property of THOMAS PETERSON, dec. Also will be hired on that day, a valuable MILLER.

JOHN H. PETERSON, } Guardians.
RICHARD H. COCKE, }

June 7, 1797. (tp)

In conformity to a decree of the Worshipful Court of Amelia, made May term 1797, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 15th July next, on the premises,

ONE Tract of Land containing by actual survey 110 acres, lying on Vaughan's creek, and adjoining to the lands of Matthew Robinson, William Craddock and others, in Amelia county.—One moiety of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; for the remainder, a credit of twelve months will be given—Bond and sufficient security will be required, by

WILLIAM WILSON, }
WILLIAM FAGG, } Commissioners

Amelia, June 5, 1797. (1p)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from Franklin Clark and Robert Exum, living in Southampton county, about 10 miles below the court-house, a Negro Man by the name of DANIEL, a Negro Girl named ARI, and a free Woman, who has taken up with the man, by the name of EDY. The man is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, bow legged, and has a variety of clothes; among which is a blue great coat.—The girl is about 9 or 10 years old, of the same complexion as the man, is his daughter, and is well cloathed.—The free woman is also of a yellow complexion, about 38 years old, very large and well made, has a free pass, mentioning that she was set free by Thomas Lane—this woman stole away the girl. They carried off a horse and cart, and a quantity of bed-clothing and provisions, and have since been seen travelling in the cart. The horse is black or a dark bay, supposed to be 20 yeas old, very large made, about 4 feet 10 inches high, and has several saddle spots.—The subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the above Negroes, and bring them to either of their places of residence, or in proportion for either of them.

FRANKLIN CLARK,
ROBERT EXUM.

June 7, 1797. (1p)

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing any property offered for sale by Messrs. *Robert Turnbull* and *William Cole*, as trustees, either on the day appointed in their advertisement of the 22d ult. or on any future day; and they are prohibited from all further proceedings, as they know, and the unquestionable documents are in my possession to prove it, that the condition upon which the deed to them was expressly founded, hath been duly and punctually performed by me, in the most minute and exact manner, and that there was a total non-performance of it, in every respect, by the other party; for which reason whatever estate they might have held under it, and whatever powers they might have derived from it, I conceive are, and are hereby declared to be at an end. Whether I am correct in my opinion, a Court of Chancery will determine.

J. R. DAVIS.

Petersburg, June 8, 1797.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 2nd of May, a small BLACK MARE,

About 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock N. but scarce perceivable, only when just shedded, a small star in her forehead, and a white snip on her nose; her right hind knee has been lately hurt, by the kick of a horse, which I expect is got well by this time. On 24th of the same month she was seen at Capt. William Harrison's, in Suffex county, loose in the Old-Field, which was the last time I heard of her. Whoever will deliver the said Mare to me, in Prince-George county, shall receive Four Dollars reward, for their trouble

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Sen.

June 8, 1797. (3*)

N O T I C E.

ALL persons having any demands against the late Devereux Jarrat Manley, dec. are requested to make them known as speedy as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

The noted thorough-bred Horse

PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gee's, Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany's, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

The Subscriber has just Received,

And for Sale at his Store in Old-Street,

Four Hhds. LOAF SUGAR.
Twenty Barrels BROWN Ditto.
Two Tons Philadelphia IRON.
5 Hhds. West-Inda RUM.
10 Ditto New England Ditto.
10,000wt of COFFEE.
150 Sacks of SALT.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce.

JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, he has opened a Tavern at HICKS's FORD, on the north side of the River, where he flatters himself his accommodations will meet the approbation of Travellers.

BELFIELD STARKE.

Hicks's Ford, May 1, 1797. (8w)

FOR SALE,

THE LONG STORE nearly opposite Cedar-Point Warehouse, and at present occupied by Messrs. Swann and Ellis, Cabinet-makers. For terms, apply to

JOHN WILDER.

April 18, 1797. (tf.)

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to lay off a Town at Hicks's Ford, on the North side of Meherrin River, on the land of the Subscriber.

BELFIELD STARKE.

April 6, 1797. (tAug.)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of Chesterfield county, on the 10th instant, a Bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 inches high, the fore and hind right foot white, a snip on the nose, bob tail and mane, about 16 years old, has been badly foundered, and appraised to Fifteen Dollars.

ALEXANDER BASS.

May 24, 1797 (ec3w)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 22 of this month, the following described boys, one named PLEASANT WALK, has light hair, a round brown jacket, with thickset overalls of an olive colour, and a short coat of a light coloured coating, with different other clothes with him unknown; he can work well at the taylor's trade, and is about 16 or 17 years of age, and a small size

JAMES KEY is the name of the other, he has red hair and freckled face, a round drab coloured jacket, light mixed Virginia cloth overalls, and has been learning the same trade; he is 14 years of age last fall, they had tolerable good shoes with them—If they return home without any further trouble, they will be favourably done by; but I forewarn every person from harbouring or carrying away the above described boys at their peril. I will give the above reward to any person that will bring them home to me, or Ten Dollars to confine them, so that I get them again.

JOHN KEY.

Petersburg, May 29, 1797. (3)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Mecklenburg county, November 12, 1796, A RED STEER, marked with a slit in the right, and an underkeel in the left ear.—Appraised to Four Dollars.

RICHARD WYNN.

May 29, 1797. (ep 3t)

NOTICE.

BEING under the neceſſity of leaving the State for ſome time, I have appointed James Byrne, attorney at law, my attorney in fact, to act for me in my abſence—therefore thoſe indebted to me as ſurviving partner of John & Edward Jeffers, or as executor of John Jeffers, dec. are requeſted to make payment to him The great indulgence already given precludes all claim to any in future. I have in conſequence thereof inſtructed him to inſtitute ſuits for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

EDWARD JEFFERS.

June 5, 1797. (6)

STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, HALIFAX DISTRICT.

In Equity, April term, 1797.

Elizabeth Piper, and Edward Hall, adminiſtrator of Dolly M'Nair; Henry Skipwith, Executor of James Milner, dec. and others.

FORASMUCH as the Defendant Henry Skipwith, hath not entered his appearance, and proof being made to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is THEREFORE ORDERED, that the ſaid Henry Skipwith, put in his anſwer to the ſaid Bill, on or before the firſt equity day in next term, or the Bill will be taken pro confeſſo againſt him; and that this order be publiſhed three weeks ſucceſſively in the Petersburg Gazette.

Copy from the minutes,

(6*) ROBERT FENNER, Clk & Maſter

DANIEL PECK,

BLACKSMITH,

TAKES liberty to inform the public that he has opened ſhop in Pocohontas, near the ſhip-yard, where he ſhall be happy in executing any work in his trade, that he may be entruſted with—He learned his profeſſion in Philadelphia, where he had an opportunity of acquiring an adequate knowledge of his buſineſs, particular in the work uſually about Mills, Carriages, Veſſels, &c. His work will be executed in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Petersburg, June 1, 1797. (4)

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward in Lunenburg county, a Negro Woman by the name of PRESSE, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and ſenſible, is a little round ſhouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a ſtriped rapper, and copperas and white ſtriped habit; I expect ſhe will change her name, and try to paſs for a free woman, I am ſure ſhe will try to make down the country and perhaps to Petersburg.

All maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking in any ſuch ſlave, ſhe is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes ſome time laſt ſummer, ſhe ſays ſhe is well acquainted in Petersburg, City Point, and Broadway. Any perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid negro in any jail ſo that I get her again, or return her to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

SETH WARD.

June 1, 1797. (3w)

On Saturday, the 24th day of June next, at the dwelling houſe of JOHN RODGERS DAVIES, in the Town of Peterſburg:

THE Subſcribers, by virtue of a deed of truſt, executed to them by the ſaid DAVIES, and bearing date the 18th day of April 1795, will ſell to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, ſo much of the property compriſed in the ſaid deed, as will be ſufficient to pay to ELISHA KING the ſum of £ 111: 11, with intereſt from the 25th day of December 1795. The property conveyed by the ſaid deed, conſiſts of a leaſe for ſeven or eight years in the houſe and lot in which the ſaid DAVIES now reſides; a Negro Woman, a Horſe, ſundry articles of houſehold furniture, and a ſmall Tract of Land in Suſſex.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLE.

May 22, 1797. (3p)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on the 30th April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, at Campbell court-houſe, a ſtout made negro fellow, of a yellow complexion, called BEN, twenty ſix years of age, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, with a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks, occaſioned by a bile, one of his legs is apt to ſwell, occaſioned by an old ſore, he is a very ſenſible fellow, and has been generally employed in taking care of horſes, and will try to paſs as a free man, he was taken up in Petersburg on the 12th inſtant, but broke looſe and made his eſcape; took with him when he went away, two broad cloth coats, one of which was brown, and the other a dark grey, with a ſtriped jacket and ſattinet breeches.—Maſters of veſſels and others are cautioned againſt employing or harbouring him. The above reward, together with the milage the law allows will be paid to any perſon who may apprehend him out of this county, and bring him home to me, or Ten Dollars if ſecured in goal and notice given.

JAMES MILLER.

May 18, 1797. 4p

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

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A CAUTION!

I HEREBY forewarn the public againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond executed by me to Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, on the 30th day of April, 1796, for the ſum of £ 269: 10, payable the 15th day of the next month. This bond was given in part for a ſum of money agreed to be paid for a tract of land which I purchaſed of the ſaid Clay—the title to the ſaid land is conteſted, and I am determined neither to pay the amount of the ſaid bond, either to Mr. Clay, or to any other perſon who may imprudently take an aſſignment thereof, until my title ſhall be made complete and ſecure.

JOHN GOODE.

Brunſwick, May 16, 1797. (6tp)

To be ſold for Ready Money, upon the premiſes, on Wedneſday the 7th day of June next, agreeably to a deed of truſt to us given at the decretal order of the Hon. High Court of Chancery made in this caſe,

THE Houſe wherein ERASMUS GILL now reſides, and certain Lands adjoining thereto; alſo ſeveral valuable Slaves and Houſehold Furniture, as enumerated in ſaid truſt, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary to diſcharge certain debts due to Campbell and Wheeler, for themſelves and others, agreeable to ſaid decretal order, and the expences of the ſale.

JOHN VERELL.
JOHN NICHOLAS.
ROBERT BOLLING.

Petersburg, May 18, 1797. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D C & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

LOST or MISLAID, or probably put into the hands of ſome perſon to collect) by Matthew Wills, dec. a number of papers conſiſting of bonds and accounts, againſt ſundry perſons in and near Peterſburg, for money due Griſſet Davis, dec. which bonds and accounts were put into the hands of Matthew Wills, dec. for collection, by Abraham Green, adminiſtrator of ſaid Griſſet Davis. Any perſon giving information of the above bonds and accounts to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and all perſons are hereby forewarned paying any money to any perſon on account of ſaid Griſſet Davis, except to Abraham Green, or his lawful agent.

ABRAHAM GREEN, of Amelia.
WILLIS WILLS, Adm'r. of Matthew Wills, of Warminſter, Amherſt county.

April 9, 1797. (2w)

J. & E. NEWCOMB,

Have juſt received, and now opening for SALE, at their STORE in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET,

A general aſſortment of the following Goods, viz.

IRISH Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Tambour'd and croſs-bar'd Muſlins,
Striped and plain ditto,
Muſlinet,
Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton, ditto,
Muſlin Cravats,
Printed Muſlin,
Ribbons, Lace & Edging,
Black Gallon binding,
Blue and Green ditto,
Necklaces and Ear-drops,
Lockets and Locket Chains,
Tea-Boards and Waiters,
Plain and clouded Nankeens,
Jeans and Durants,
Ginghams and India Cottons,
Hoſery,
Men's and Children's fine Hats,
Ladies Calimanco Shoes,
Aſſortment of Hardware,
Crates of Liverpool Ware,
4d. 6d, 8d. and 10d. Nails,
Brown Linens,
Rolles and Cotton Cards,
Freſh Teas and Coffee,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Weſt India and N. E. Rum,
French and Apple Brandy,
Liſbon and Teneriffe Wine,
Pepper, Allſpice and Nutmegs,
Salt looſe and in Sacks,
Bacon and Corn,
Powder and Shot,
Alſo two neat Riding Chairs compleat, with Harneſs,
Carriage Fringe, &c.

Peterſburg, May 27, 1797 (tf.)

OLD LONDON
PARTICULAR MADEIRA,
FOR SALE, BY
JOHN LE MESSURIER.

May 30, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out-houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

J. M'DOWEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has received at his ſtore, in the houſe formerly occupied by Richard Stuard, joining Dr. Maſſenburg's, in Sycomore-ſtreet:—a quantity of Herrings and Shads, Tar, Weſt-India Rum, Northward ditto, French Brandy, Peach and Apple ditto, Wines, Molaſſes, Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Candles, Soap, Hyſon and Green Teas, a few pieces of Cloths, Caſſimers, Calicoes and Linens; which will be ſold low for caſh, &c.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. (tf.)

FOR SALE,

AVERY valuable Tract of LAND, lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Peterſburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by ſurvey 621 acres, with a plantation ſufficient to work ſix or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all neceſſary houſes, viz. a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe, dairy, granary, ſtables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of November next, and he Land will be ſhewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who reſides on the premiſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

DR. ISAAC HALL,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powdered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Juſt come to hand, and for Sale at the Printing-Office,

An Additional Aſſortment of BOOKS—among which are—

A new EDITION of the

LAWS of the UNITED STATES,

From the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, which terminated March 8, 1797, in three Volumes.—Price Six Dollars.

The Acts of the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs may be had ſeparately.

ALSO,

LOVE AND PATRIOTISM,

Or the extraordinary adventures of M. DUPORTAIL, late Major General in the armies of the United States—interſperſed with many ſurpriſing incidents in the Life of the late Count Pulauſki.

AND

IMPERIAL, ROYAL and DEMY LEDGERS, JOURNALS and DAY-BOOKS.

May 22, 1797.

I WILL commence Inoculation for the SMALL POX on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, at an hoſpital one mile diſtant from my reſidence, and ſhall continue it during the months of June and July.—Thoſe perſons who wiſh to be in the firſt ſet, are requeſted to make immediate application—boarding, excluſive of bedding, will be furniſhed if required.

Thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of this opportunity, are aſſured that the months of May, June, and July, are the beſt for receiving the diſorder, being much more healthy, and generally more exempt from the diſeaſes incident to the vernal and autumnal months.

ROBERT WALKER, Jun.

Kingſton, May 8, 1797. (1m)

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
1074 Blanks			
1500 Tickets,	at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid to ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

TOWNSEND's Spain,
Anderſon's Commerce,
Jefferſon's Notes on Virginia,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Chatham's Life,
Coſtigan's Sketches,
Gil Blas,
Montague's Letters,
Stern's Sentimental Journey,
Lady's Library,
Law of Bailments,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Smith's Eſſays,
Life of Chriſt,
Harvey's Meditations,
Cooke's Voyages,
Cook's Life,
Family Female Phyſician,
Family Phyſician,
Cullen's Practice,
Cheſelden's Anatomical Tables,
Bell's Surgery,
Schreveli's Lexicon,
Quincey's Lexicon,
Bollingbrooke on Hiſtory,
Boſſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory,
Davidſon's Virgil,
Sterling's Virgil,
Alexander's Virgil,
Pope's Odyſſey,
Homer's Iliad,
Lavater's Phyſiognomy,
Bennett's Strictures,
World Diſplayed,
Winterbottom's Hiſtory of America,
Guthrie's Geography improved, with Maps,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Morſe's Geography,
Edward's on Affections,
Waſhington's Letters,
Preſident's Speaches,
Lee's Memoirs,
Epiſcopal Prayer Books,
Hopkinſon's Works,
Johnſon's Works,
Thompſon's Works,
Pope's Works,
Shakeſpear's Works,
Stern's Works,
Milton's Works,
Bollingbrooke's Works
Peter Pindar's Works,
Godwin's Political Juſtice,
Hiſtory of Woman,
Goldſmith's Animated Nature,
Coxe's Switzerland,
Kame's, on Criticiſm,
Kame's Sketches,
Davies's Sermons,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Wincheſter on the Prophecies,
Don Quixote,
Mirror,
Spectator,
Looker-on, a Modern Periodical Publication,
Raynal's Indies,
Robertſon's India,
Plutarch's Lives,
Coxe's View of the United States,
Henry's Britain,
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory,
Smith's Eſſays,
Marmontel's Tales,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Arabian Nights,
Roderic Random,
Rambler,
Sherlock's Diſcourſes,
Hiſtory of France,
——— of England,
——— of Court of Berlin,
——— of American Revolution,
——— of French Revolution,
——— of Maſſachuſetts,
——— of Vermont,
——— of New-Hampſhire,
——— of Nova-Scotia,
Nicholſon's Philoſophy,
Fergуſſon's Aſtronomy,
Fergуſſon on Civil Society.

Together with a variety of other Books too enſive to be here enumerated

ALSO,

Several Novels, Romances and Fables, in French and French and Engliſh—Greek, Latin, French and Engliſh School Books—Maps and Prints—Writing Paper—Quills, Ink Powder, &c. &c.

And

THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.

PETERSBURG, April 18, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg.

(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous Evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.